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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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— 8 —

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Expect Judgment Any Time:

Warn Owners to Use Care Claiming Property Funds

SLOCAN, B. C.—Accepting funds from the sale of their property will not necessarily prejudice the right of property owners to repudiate the sale, the Japanese Property Owners Association said this week in an announcement to its membership.

The Association warned, however, that taking the proceeds of the sale even under protest is not a safe procedure, where the owner may later wish to repudiate the sale.

Association members are advised, therefore, to write to the secretary for a copy of a letter which may be sent by owners in need asking for the proceeds from the sale of their property. This form letter presents the position of the owner, holding the sale and disposition of the property as a wrongful act.

A copy of the letter may be obtained from the secretary, Jenichi Kinoshita, Slocan City, B. C.

SOLICITOR'S OPINION

A statement of opinion from the Association solicitor said:

"There is a question whether the acceptance of the money even under protest does not prevent a repudiation of the sale by the former owner. But in our opinion, where the owner is absolutely without funds and was formerly receiving assistance from the Government or from the income of his property, the acceptance of the money will not prejudice his right to repudiation so long as the Japanese owner is in a position at a later date to refund to the Custodian the monies obtained. Perhaps even this latter requirement is not absolutely necessary but we must advise that taking the money even under protest is not a safe procedure where the owner may later repudiate the sale. We appreciate the fact that the Japanese owners are placed in a very difficult position and a strong argument can be advanced that they are not to be prejudiced but in case of necessity, there seems no alternative but to take the money under protest."

EXPECT DECISION

The Property Association has also been advised that a decision from the Exchequer Court on its recent test case may be expected at any time depending upon the time available to Mr. Justice Thorson to give full consideration to the case.

The judgement will rest, it is indicated, first upon the technical point of law as to whether the Custodian is a crown servant and is thus answerable in the Exchequer Court. The decision, in any case, will determine what further steps, if any, must be taken in the struggle to preserve property rights of evacuees.

Mr. Justice Thorson's judgement is expected to cover the further points as to the constitutionality of the alleged liquidation under the War Measures Act, as well as the alleged breach of an implied contract by the Government in offering to protect property registered with the Custodian and later ordered to be sold.

An appeal from a decision of the Court to the Supreme Court of Canada must be filed within thirty days of the judgement by Mr. Justice Thorson.

No Comment On Possible Evacuee Return To Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — "I do not know enough about it" was the only comment Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel made on the question of the possible return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast at his first press conference on June 28.

Gen. Bonesteel, who assumed command of the Western Defence Command recently took over the post from Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons who was the successor of Lt. Gen. C. DeWitt.

It was under the military orders of Gen. DeWitt that the evacuation of the West Coast Japanese residents was conducted. Gen. Emmons who was commander at Hawaii shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor did not deem it necessary to move the Japanese from the Islands, the population of which is made up largely of Japanese Americans.

Former Voters Retain Franchise

Commons, Senate Adopt New Government Amendment
Attempts to Kill Racial Disqualification Blocked

OTTAWA.—Despite vigourous criticism from representatives of several parties, the House of Commons Monday approved an amendment to the Wartime Elections Bill, which, while sustaining the racial exclusion of Canadian citizens of Japanese descent from the federal franchise, permits any who voted in the 1940 election to cast a ballot again in the next general election. The amendment passed without a recorded vote.

After a brief debate the Senate, Wednesday, July 19, accepted the Commons amendment. This amendment will have the effect of allowing the franchise to an estimated 300 persons of the Japanese race who resided outside of British Columbia at the time of declaration of war.

Disqualification, however, of any citizens among the 4,300 people who have moved outside of British Columbia since that date is still retained under section 5 of Bill 135.

SUB-AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

Vigorous discussion for four hours greeted State Secretary Norman McLarty's introduction of the amendment Monday. It was confined, however, to the minor amendment offered June 30 by the Senate, and to Mr. McLarty's amendment.

Repeated attempts by Liberal and C.C.F. members to add sub-amendments to end the racial disqualification of Section 5 were declared out of order by the Speaker.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King said the step the Government was taking would remove any racial discrimination and equally any racial favoritism by not extending the franchise to anyone who did not have it previously.

He claimed that he was sure if Canadians of Japanese ancestry sought to exercise the franchise it would result in riots at some polls.

In introducing the amendment, State Secretary McLarty said the provision had aroused considerable discussion. The step the Government was now taking would not deprive anyone who had a ballot in the last election of a vote in the next. He said he did not think it was generally regarded as timely to extend the vote to Japanese who did not previously enjoy it.

CCF STAND

Clarence Gillis (CCF-Cape Breton South), introducing the official attitude of his party, disagreed with the Government claim that its amendment removed racial discrimination.

He said the House made a mistake when the bill was passed and should correct it. Mr. McLarty's amendment did not correct it. The bill was given second reading before members saw it in print and would not have passed it had they known its full implications.

"We are still practising racial discrimination with respect to the franchise," said Mr. Gillis.

Mr. McLarty asked if Mr. Gillis

(Please Turn to P. 8)

LONDON NISEI GIVES BLOOD FIVE TIMES

LONDON, Ont.—Kumeo Yoshida, a former Pacific coast Canadian born Japanese, gave his fifth blood donation at the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic here, the London Free Press said in a recent newspage story.

An employee of the C.S. Hyman Leather Company, Yoshida volunteered to give blood sometime ago with two or three others who are also employed at the leather company. He is the only one who has been returning regularly to boost the blood bank.

He had relocated to London about a year ago from B. C. and is now residing in quarters supplied by the employer for the Japanese Canadian workers.

NEWS REEL

Manitoba Farms Suffer

WINNIPEG, Man. — Farmers in several Manitoba districts surveyed last Saturday flattened grain fields after heavy hail storms. Winds, reaching a velocity of 75 miles an hour and hail left a path of destruction two by ten miles in the Oakville district forty-five miles southwest of Winnipeg. Many farmers suffered one hundred per cent loss. A number of Japanese evacuees are resettled in this area.

Miss Tokiwa Wins ATCM

HAMILTON, Ont. — A former Ocean Falls Nisiette, Sachiye Tokiwa, successfully passed her piano solo performance tests to receive an Associate A.T.C.M. degree it was revealed in a recent release of the Toronto Conservatory of Music examinations results.

Miss Tokiwa who is now residing at Beamsville also passed with honors in her Grade V theory exams.

U. S. Citizenship Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt signed a legislation to withdraw the citizenship of Japanese born in this country whose loyalty to the enemy marks them as Japanese nationals on July 3, the Associated Press reported.

Francis Biddle, attorney general said the law was needed to deal with the problem of the Japanese at the Tule Lake Segregation centre who "assert their desire to renounce their United States citizenship and to be recognized as Japanese nationals."

Those who abandon American citizenship should be dealt with as enemy aliens under applicable statutes, Biddle told Congress.

Road Camps Close As Men Transfer To Essential Work

REVELSTOKE, B. C. — The five hundred Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese that originally worked on the Revelstoke-Sicamous road project two years ago, dwindled into nothing as the closing of the project came into effect this month. About a year ago, a little over a fifth of the original contingent of men still remained in the camps.

The Department of Mines and Resources is now assembling materials left in the camps and it is expected that within a few weeks the project will be a thing of the past reports The Revelstoke Review.

The men have already moved from the camps and most of them are now working on section gangs for the C.P.R.

The first road project in B.C. to be closed, the Revelstoke-Sicamous road-camps were comprised almost completely of Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese. This was due to the clamor raised by the local residents in regard to having Japanese nationals working in the locality. The Japanese nationals make up the workers on the other road projects.

The last in the line to be closed down, the Griffin Lake camp followed the closure of Taft camp early this month bringing to an end, two years' work on this section of the Trans-Canada Highway.

A number of sections of the road are unfinished, and speculation is rife as to whether the provincial government will continue the work. The question of manpower militates against any large scale resumption of activity, it is believed said the Revelstoke newspaper.

Teachers Gather in New Denver For Second Annual Training School

Four weeks of intensive teachers' training courses will be officially opened tomorrow when approximately one hundred thirty-five teachers from the Interior Housing schools converge at New Denver again this year to learn their three "R"s.

Recent graduates from high schools are filling in the gaps left open by many of the teachers who have relocated to the east. Tashme will have their staff practically intact while Rosebery, New Denver, Bay Farm and Popoff will have a few new faces among their representatives. Lemon Creek has probably suffered the heaviest blow in the cut of their teaching staff with five including the principal, already gone eastward.

Six school teachers left Vancouver yesterday for New Denver to instruct the Nisei teachers. Most of the Nisei teachers have high school education or better.

NOTED INSTRUCTORS

W. P. Weston, art instructor and prominent Vancouver artist will teach the finer points of the subject to the teachers from the evacuee centres. A recent report stated that an extra two weeks' course in music will also be given by C. E. Findlater, well-known choral group organizer, at Bay Farm.

Classes will be segregated into two units, one for advanced or those who had previous training last year and the other for those who are taking the course for the first time.

With the mastering of the art of teaching in mind, instructions on how to conduct classes, lessons on basic Canadian for the children and all the required curriculum subjects will be taught. On completion of their course in the latter part of August, the teachers will once again look forward to another school year which [illegible]

Shut Up New Canadian Favored By Orangemen

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. — Charging that The New Canadian exercises a subversive influence and bred dissatisfaction among the Japanese, the meeting of the Vancouver and Royal City Loyal Orange associations passed last week a resolution demanding the suppression of the newspaper.

The reasons given in the resolution were that attacks were made by the paper on public men which had a tendency to exercise a subversive influence, to breed dissatisfaction and disrespect to democratic institutions and the administration of justice, reported The Vancouver Province.

Deportation of all Japanese, refusal of the franchise to any Asiatic and reaffirmation of their stand against a dual national language were other resolutions passed.

The return of all refugees who came to Canada since the beginning of the war from foreign lands to their original homes as soon as possible after the war was also advocated.

The resolutions were passed at the [illegible]

Independent Ghost Towners To Pay Rent to B.C.S.C.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Effective August 1, the rental system already in effect at the Greenwood housing project will be extended to all interior towns, it has been reported following an inspection trip by B.C. Security Commission officials.

Wage-earners, employed other than by the Security Commission itself, will then be required to pay rentals on quarters occupied by themselves and their families.

This system was extended some time ago to Greenwood, where a large percentage of the Japanese evacuees are now employed in sawmill operations and railway gang maintenance. It will be of particular importance to [illegible]

It's Still Discrimination

(An Editorial)

If the reports on the House of Commons proceedings have been fair and accurate, the Government's attempt to justify and defend legislation as grossly undemocratic and discriminatory as Section 5 of Bill 135 has been a particularly inept one.

Its answer to the widespread condemnation of its move to disenfranchise Canadian citizens of Japanese origin has been to introduce an amendment providing for the restoration of the federal franchise only to those eligible to vote in 1940. But there has not been the slightest move toward changing the fundamental evil in the disenfranchisement legislation, — the miserable and pernicious doctrine of racial discrimination.

The attempt to rationalize that discrimination has been a ludicrous one. Mr King said there was a fear of the possibility of racial riots at polling booths, if Japanese Canadians attempted to vote. Yet, obviously, if there were ground for any such fear, that possibility [illegible]

In actual fact, Mr. King's statement is a reflection upon the good sense of the average Canadian voter. Numbers of Japanese Canadians now settled in Ontario voted in that province's elections last year without the least sign of a disturbance.

The Prime Minister said also that the new amendment would effect a return to conditions in 1940. This is correct only in a narrow and limited sense. Up until the introduction of Bill 135, any citizen of Japanese descent along with every other citizen was free to enjoy the full right and privilege to vote, if he lived anywhere in Canada outside of British Columbia. Any Japanese Canadian coming of age or moving east of the Rockies is still automatically eligible to vote until Bill 135 received royal assent. But once that is done, an entirely new situation is created. [illegible]

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor
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Return to the Coast

The mayor of Vancouver has been arguing that he favors the compulsory expulsion of Canadian citizens and aliens of Japanese origin after the war because he fears the consequences of a large-scale return of evacuees to their former homes on the Pacific Coast. Such a return is likely, in his opinion, because of a "natural hankering" for the coast. There is also, according to his report following a country-wide trip, active opposition by other provinces to the permanent stay within their boundaries of the quota of evacuees already settled therein.

The actual situation is far from being as bald as that—as the very considerable weight of intelligent, democratic opinion supporting the program of dispersal and resettlement readily testifies.

These columns steadily receive reports from the people actually settled in new homes beyond the British Columbia border, which indicate very definitely that large numbers are looking forward to the future not in terms of a postwar return to the Pacific Coast, but in terms of permanent residence where they are now located.

They are doing so because they are not anxious again to face the deep-rooted color hysteria of the Pacific Coast. And more important, because they are steadily adjusting themselves to their new environments, working out a respectable niche in society, and contributing as good citizens to the communities and districts in which they now live. And, the reports suggest, their neighbors, their employers and fellow-employees are gradually recognizing them as regular, decent Canadians much like themselves and accepting them as such.

That acceptance, too, throws light on the second point raised by Vancouver's mayor of suggested "eastern hostility" likely to turn evacuees back to the Pacific Coast. With the exception of Alberta, where the Union of Alberta Municipalities at the instance of Lethbridge City recently adopted a resolution urging the removal of evacuees at the end of the war, there has been no concrete action anywhere to suggest a probable mass expulsion from all the other provinces. In fact this one case has been analyzed as resting less upon anti-Japanese opinion than upon an emotional reflex against the presence of several other, more troublesome racial minorities in Southern Alberta. Farm interests, which depend upon Japanese workers and know them best, do not appear to share the same attitude.

Moreover, except in the case of Alberta again, there are no formal agreements calling for the removal of Japanese Canadian evacuees at the end of the war. Even that one agreement may not be enforceable, once the authority of the War Measures Act has lapsed. And there is no reason to believe that the Government would seek to uproot again those who have settled down in eastern provinces where it is not bound to do so.

Assuming, in fact, even a latent, wartime hostility and a natural "hankering" for former homes, Japanese Canadian evacuees who have successfully reconstructed their lives in new locales east of the Rockies will not easily give up all they have accomplished again to return to the ruins of the former homes on the Pacific Coast.

And if Vancouver officials are sincerely interested in a just, democratic solution to the problems created by wartime evacuation, the best course is very clear. It is to give their support to a wise and considered program of dispersal, particularly as it affects the 11,000 or so evacuees still resident within British Columbia housing settlements. If they can be properly resettled before the war's end, there will be little prospect of any mass return to the Lower Mainland.

Road Projects Going

With the closing of Taft and Griffin Lake camps, work on the Revelstoke-Sicamous section of the Trans-Canada highway has come to a temporary end. At the time of closing, the camps had a staff of some fifty naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese workers. They are the last of over 500 men who once comprised five full units on the road, but who have been gradually moving over the past two years into more essential work, on the farms, in urban industrys in the woods, and in railway maintenance.

The closing of the project follows not long after the shut-down of Schreiber Camp, SW. 5-5, which brought to an end a similar Trans-Canada highway project in Northern Ontario. Today, out of the long list of road camps formerly manned by evacuees from the coast, only two units north of Blue River on the North Thompson section, and units at each end of the Hope-Princeton loop still remain.

Many of the men will remember the camps with mixed feelings—deep snow at Red Pass in March, 1942 . . . spring floods at Geikie . . . bunk cars spotted at Cambie Siding . . . baggage rolling down the Schreiber embankment . . . loneliness and worry over families, food and the future. But in retrospect, it would seem that the camps served a temporary purpose about as well as might have been expected. If and when they are re-opened to give the country a system of superior roads, it is to be hoped that they will be staffed neither by unemployed men set adrift by economic depression nor innocent evacuees expelled by wartime hostility.

Politics and Racialism

(From the Winnipeg Free Press)

With remarkable courage, leaders of the C. C. F. in British Columbia are demanding the right of Japanese to vote in Canada. At a conference in Victoria the C. C. F. declared that Japanese born in Canada should have not only the vote but all rights of citizenship.

"We are not dealing with Japanese, we are dealing with Canadians of Japanese origin," said Mrs. Grace MacInnis, M. L. A. "We in the C. C. F. lay down the principle that anyone born in Canada, anyone naturalized under the laws of Canada shall be regarded as a full Canadian."

This is a sound principle, the only principle on which democracy can exist in any nation. But it takes courage to assert it in British Columbia where passion against the Japanese is being fanned into vehement flames. It is said the Liberal and Conservative politicians intend to fight the C.C.F. in the next federal and provincial elections on the issue of Japanese voting. If so, the old parties deserve to lose, for they will be introducing into the politics of this country the same hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. It is certainly to be hoped that British Columbians who call themselves Liberals will not sink to this apostasy of Liberal principle, and it will be a sorry day if the Liberal party has to learn its Liberalism from the Socialists.

Besides the issue of Japanese voting, British Columbians are discussing repatriation of all Japanese to Japan after the war. Apparently some people in the Pacific Coast province still imagine that the Parliament of Canada would undertake such a repudiation of its own laws which admitted the Japanese (at the demand of British Columbians, incidentally) and would send to Japan thousands of people who were born in this country and know no other.

But most British Columbians realize, apparently, that this is quite impossible and they are urging instead that the Japanese who have left the coastal areas shall not concentrate there again. Even the C.C.F. agrees that it would be a serious mistake, probably involving violence and certainly involving national disunity, to bring all the Japanese back to their old coastal homes. The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadians themselves is to distribute their residence as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility. There is no evidence yet that the federal government has taken adequate measures to ensure this result after the war.

Jack Shirai Died in Spain

The first Japanese American to die in the war of the democratic peoples against fascism was Jack Shirai, the New York restaurant worker who became a machine-gunner in the Abraham Lincoln battalion. Jack Shirai was killed in action on a hot summer's day at Brunette and his body is buried on some thirsty hillside in Spain, but the bullet which drilled a hole in his forehead was fascist. Spain was a bloody prologue to global conflict. Spain provided the stage for a dress rehearsal of the wholesale aggressions to come.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN CAGED

Across the world in Manchuria in 1931 and later in Ethiopia there had been other transgressions upon the ragged pattern of peace which had been half-heartedly woven on the loom of collective security. With the gift of hindsight it is not difficult to perceive today that fascism could have been stopped—at Corfu, in Manchuria, Ethiopia and Spain. Fascism, and all that the ugly word connotes, could have been caged, if not thoroughly destroyed, before Liukuochiao in 1937, before Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, and before Pearl Harbor when anti-fascism became the business of the American nation. Perhaps Jack Shirai knew this when he left his job and his girl in New York to fire a machine-gun in far-off Spain. On Christmas Day, 1936, he said, as much over the Madrid radio. He said: "I fight for all men of Japanese ancestry who oppose fascism and militarism."

The American volunteers of the Lincoln battalion called Jack Shirai "the man with the laughing heart". He died with names like Ray Steele, Harry Hynes, Rubin Schechter and Jean Brunstein. Of course, the assistance of these young Americans to the Loyalist cause was wholly unofficial. The democratic powers believed then in non-intervention. There were not enough Shirais, Steeles, Hynes', Schechters and Bronsteins to stem the fascist tide. The plunderers marched on. And on Dec. 7, 1941, Pvt. Torao Migita and thousands of his fellow Americans died at Pearl Harbour.

Fascism is not race, color or creed. Fascism is an idea. It is the very antithesis of democracy. It is the theory of the master race and the enslavement and persecution of all others. It is reaction, armed and on the march. It is the the anti-Christ, destroying cathedrals. Fascism believes in the rule of the few and submission of the many. In Germany it restricted the business licenses of the lesser favored peoples, and segregated them into ghettos. But fascism is not native to any single land, owes fealty to no single flag. It breeds wherever live the germs of intolerance and bigotry.

Today Americans of Japanese ancestry like Americans of all racial extractions, are deeply involved in the war which fascism has spawned. Already more than one-hundred Japanese Americans have died on the sanguinary trail from Salerno to Cassino. Unannounced hundreds are in daily action against the Japanese representatives of the new order of total aggression.

HOMEFRONT FASCISM

But the fascist mind is encountered not alone on foreign battlefronts. There is a war against fascism to be fought at home against the intolerance and prejudice which are its manifestations. Hitler began in the streets and beer halls of Munich with his anti-Semitic poison, and there are those who would make similar scapegoats of the Japanese Americans in the United States. The Nuremberg race laws of the Nazi are no more severe than the Arkansas anti-evacuee law, which forbids forever the ownership of land in the state to any person of Japanese ancestry. And there is the angry minority on the west coast which would exclude Japanese Americans forever, or would deport them en masse to some shell-rocked Pacific island. But the bitter men, whose minds are warped with unreasoning hatred and prejudice, will not win, for those who believe in democracy are beginning to speak out, as they begin to identify the fascist mind at home with the enemy overseas. The bigots are in full voice, but they will be drowned out by the chorus of democracy. Recent events point that way.

* * *

The Japanese Americans have the support of those who believe in and are willing to fight for democracy. But Japanese Americans must also participate in that fight, as American men of Japanese ancestry are already combatting the fascist enemy in the Pacific and in Italy. Jack Shirai was the first Japanese American to fight and die in the war against fascism. He is not the last to fight nor the last to die.

—Larry Tajiri
in the Pacific Citizen

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Although taking only a small interest in politics, being a Saskatchewanite, I wish to throw in my nickel's worth on the recent election sweep made by the ever-progressing C.C.F. party.

They were campaigning very strongly before the election on June 15, led by their leader Rev. T. J. Douglas who is now the premier-elect. In my opinion, he is very capable filling in his position and carrying out his duties favorably.

Although some were hit by unbalanced results, the majority of the people expected a C.C.F. victory. Latest results given so far are C.C.F. with 47 out of the 52 seats, Liberals with four and Progressive Conservatives with no seats.

Although I was not entitled to vote, I had the privilege of touching up one of their polling stations (an old school house) doing the repairing and cleaning. A. C. Murray, brother in law of my employer J.L. Bailey, C.C.F. candidate, was victorious in this constituency.

Here is an interesting address made by Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive-Conservative party in Manitoba recently urging "Let Us Be Canadians".

"Sir John A. Macdonald's first confederation was Canada—not French-speaking Canada, not English-speaking Canada, but Canada, a Canadian Canada. And we today must have no less an ideal. Let us look upon all our citizens, of whatever racial extraction, as Canadians. Let us have less of hyphenated Canadianism. Our citizens don't want it and we don't want it. In the United States they do not speak of President Roosevelt as Dutch American, nor Wilkie as German American, nor Mayor La-Guardia as an Italian American. They are Americans. Let us in Canada be Canadians."

T. H.

Tompkins, Sask.

We don't know if many people follow this procedure in conserving and skimping on the coffee rationing or not but its one way of doing it. Coffee lovers may appreciate it.

Nagumi noticed at a recent [illegible] that Junji had finished his third cup of coffee and was starting on his fourth.

Seeing that if anyone else got the same notion that the coffee would soon run short, she said with biting sarcasm.

"Junji, you sure must like your coffee."

"Sure do," came the retort. "That's why I'm willing to drink so much hot water to get a taste of it."

道路工事中止さる
レベルストック方面に殘存の日系人キャンプも愈々閉まる

（レヴェルストック發）一九四二年の春に沿岸から移動した日系二世と歸化人獨身者のために開設されたレヴェルストツクーシカモス間の道路キャンプは事實上閉鎖された。道路キャンプの管理に當つてゐる聯邦政府勞働省では各キャンプに殘つてゐる道具を集めつゝあり、總ての三國國道には過去のものとなるであらう。日系人は既に鐵道のセクション働き其の他へ轉働した。此方面の道路キャンプが繼續された時に日本人ナショナルを働かせる事に對して或反對があつた爲めに加奈陀生れと歸化人のみを配置する事になつたのであるが、ビー・シー州内の道路工事中此事が停止されたのは此方面だけで未完成の部分もあるが、今後は州政府によつて繼續されるだらうと云ふ噂があるもの、人力不足の爲めに果して之れが出來るか否か疑問である。併し此加奈陀縱斷ハイウエーの此方面のペーヴしてない道を完成しなければならぬと云ふ聲は高い。（レヴェルストック・レヴユウ紙より）

（スクリフィンレイキャ發）當地の道路キャンプは七月四日閉鎖されて日本人就働者一同はシンセットのヴェレット會社のロギング川に移轉した。

當地で行はれたニウデンヴァーの野球試合は日本人チーム對白人チームで一三對一〇で日本人チームが勝利した。

プリンストンも人員減少
多數の日本人が鐵道線路働へ轉出

（プリンストン第一キャンプ通信）最近シー・ピー・アール鐵道の線路働きの人夫募集が盛んで當ラインのロード・キャンプに働く日本人中四十名以上が申込み、第一キャンプだけでも十六名が應募し、キャンプに居殘る者は少數となるやうである。オーシャンフォールスから來た清水久男、不破政三兩氏は七月五日オンタリオ州チャザムに向けて出發した。○

七月九日には當地方の日系人野球試合でプリンストンの白人軍との間に最初の試合が行はれ異常な人氣をよんで緊張裡に對戰したが白人チームはプリンストンのタウン内の三チームから拔いた選手から組成したのに引かへ日本人チームの方は封期間中の河瀬の三君が第一キャンプへ移つてゐて參加出來なかつた爲めに日本人チームが惜敗した。此日カーチリーキから多數の應援者がかけつけて來た。向ふ岸のシー・ピー・アール鐵道のセクション・ギャングの日本人一團も訪れ午前中にはカーバークリー第一キャンプの試合があり後者が勝つた。○

（ニュウデンヴァー通信）去月四日…

釣道具所有
禁止方の問題

（晩香坡發）加奈陀内の日本人が釣道具を所有する事を禁止する問題についてコリンス日本人轉住局長は右の問題を持出したビー・シー州政府のハートランド檢事總長と會見して、オタワ當局と問題を協議する前に州の立場をハッキリさせる事になつてゐると發表してゐる。（右の問題に關して晩香坡プロヴィンスの讀者であるポート・マンのハーディングといふ人は同紙投書欄に於て「加奈陀の産業に雇はれて來た日本人にモッと寛大になれ」と主張してゐる）

パーンス伐木場で重傷して死去

（ネルソン發）スローカンヴァレーのパスモーアから七哩のパーンス伐木會社の第六キャンプでフォーラーとして就働中だつた堀江嘉一氏（二九）は七月十三日正午頃倒れて來た木の枝に頭を打たれて重傷、應急手當を加へた上ニュー・デンヴァーに運び、スローカン・シティから急行の日本人醫師と看護婦が更に手當を加へ、會社のアンバランスでネルソンの病院に送られたが人事不省のまゝで翌夜遂に死去した。堀江氏は經驗のあるフォーラーで、パーンス會社に四、五ケ月働いて居た。

五回も血液を寄附

（ロンドン發）當市のハイデン會社に就働中の吉田榮雄君は既に五回も赤十字の輸血クリニックに血液を寄附した。

（ハミルトン發）オンタリオ、シンクレアからビームスヴィルに移つて居る常盤サチエ嬢はセアン・ソーのユーデーレシーテーム（教師資格）の試驗にパスした。

グリンウッド
日本人委員會の役員

（グリンウッド通信）六月廿日グリンウッド日本人委員會役員の改選が行はれ次の諸氏が當選

▲委員長竹内藤吉▲副委員長宮城島利三郎▲幹事佐野駒藏▲會計內木吉一▲議長吉川清一▲各區選出役員……（一）岡所貫次、今井木一（二）綠村鶴雄、宮安松（三）中野一雄、田中政道（四）萬木長一郎、阿浦三吉（五）濱口光太郎、三木寅之助（六）坂本平吉、倉本道二、畑中繁雄（七）西木善治、倉勇助、木村友吉（八）竹內彌吉、藤本清太郎、佐野駒藏（九）沖野啓作、吉田清一（十）東靜（十一）石田久吉、宮城島利三郎（十二）小川正治

人事消息

■結婚　北川爾一氏（晩香坡市）に右武家政子嬢（元ミツション）と五月廿日ビクチュアビユートで結婚式を擧行▲ニューデングアーの相田榮太郎氏の息女榮嬢とトロントの塚田英雄氏は六月廿八日ニユーデングアー合同教會で小宮山牧師司式で結婚したがトロントで新家庭を持つ筈で仲介人は石渡四郎、磯島勇太郎兩氏夫妻▲ウイニペッグに移轉した山口縣人原田喜一氏と同市の同縣人尾崎久太郎氏長女メリー嬢とは齋藤仙千郎、松尾壽雨氏夫妻の仲介により七月八日松尾氏宅にて赤川牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行▲プリンストン第三キャンプの[illegible]氏とローズベリーの[illegible]氏長女秀子嬢とは[illegible]夫妻の仲介にて六月廿一日ニューデンヴァー・バプテスト教會にてハンソン牧師司式の下に結婚、式後タカスプへ新婚旅行した▲スローカンの橋本一夫氏二女久美子と大山多作氏は富永道雄氏夫妻の仲介で七月十日中山牧師司式の下に同地聖公會で結婚、オンタリオ州フォートウイリアムで新家庭を營むべく同地へ向け出發

■出生　マギルヴァレーフォールスの山岡繁一氏夫人に六月十一日オツトシの病院で女兒を出産「ユートン・ナオミ」と命名

■移轉　タフト道路キャンプにて大病の後休養中だつた栗三良氏は同キャンプ閉鎖と共にトロントに移り靜養中▲タフト・キャンプに就働中だつた西、方内、[illegible]三氏はゴールデンのシー・ピー・アール・キャンプに、村上氏はフィントレーの農園にキャンプ閉鎖と共に移轉した▲グリフィン・レーキの道路キャンプに就働中だつた前上勝雄、飯島、勢古氏らはクレビーのシガルフト伐木會社へ移轉▲スローカンからオンタリオに移つたウード・ナニタクのチームに就働中でカズーから同地へ行つた中川梅若氏は近來同チエメナアム電氣商社の勤務者として就働してゐる由

ロメオ高原の一日
＝セキション働きの日記より＝

六月×日　晴、後曇

朝食。朝から忙しい旅客を滿載した汽車が通る。進行中の車窓には銀の衣裝が見える。重疊たる連山の中には朝靄に覆はれ雨に一層せられた山々や木々はおぼろにけむり、緑が一しほ目にしむ。

朝日が山頂にはゆる頃仕事にかゝる。一同はスピードカーに乗り先づセキションのパトロールに向ふ。數々のスノーシエードやトンネルを拔け、鐵路に沿ふて流れる小川や早咲きの山百合や野苺、名も知れぬ高山植物、瀧の飛沫にかゝる虹を右に左に見て鐵橋を渡るとやがて暫らくにして目的地に着く。ここはブルックターナーより二十七哩西、ロメオとアイエイテーとの境に當る。今日もタイ入れだ。一同下車してスピードカーを線外の空地にのけ、手に手に道具をもつて各自の仕事にかゝる。

ホーマンは腐つたタイに印をつける。一人はスパイキを拔き、僕等は掘り方に廻る。小石が多いのでペキの一下するたびに火花が散る。

ニューダイとブッシユカーでマークした場所に配置、一同は二組に分れ、前者はジヤツキを使用して古いタイを拔き、後者はニユータイを入れにかゝる。頭上では小鳥が樂しくメロディを奏でる。ホーマンは多年の經驗で非常に早い。何ッ！まけるものかと頑張れども未經驗な僕等は徒らに疲勞を増すばかりだ。皆の背に汗がにじんでくる。之等の古いタイは廿五年乃至三十年も經てゐるさうだが、今入れてゐるラウンドタイはグリーンウッド其他各インテリアタウンの日本人の手によつて伐木しへチスで削つたのだとホーマンは話してゐた。

間もなく荷物を滿載したフレイツカーが上る。一同は清水や野苺で渇を癒やしつゝ紫烟をくゆらすこと暫し、再び仕事にかゝる。二人はタイプレートを入れ他は古いタイを捨てる。急斜なので砂利をおとして谷底へ落る。

間もなく晝休み。スピードカーの蔭に陣をつくり、脚下に展げる景を一望の下に集め、小鳥の囀るのをきゝつゝ談笑裡に食事をすます。樂しい食後の一刻だ。涼風は谷間より吹き上げて爽やかに讃る高原氣。晝寝する者もある。樂しい夢を見てゐるのか顏に微笑を浮べてゐる者もある。ホーマンはスピードカーをなほしてゐた。

午後スパイキを打終へてツレイミングする。玉のやうな汗が目にしみる。砂が少いのと石が多いので骨がをれる。手入れ終へた誇りのニユータイは陽にはゆてゐる。

三時前にレーキツーを入れ終り小憩の後明日に備へてニユータイをマークした場所に配置、道具をあつめてスピードカーの快音をきゝつゝ歸途に着く。涼風は快い。時にリスが線路を横切つたり、熊が餌を求めて川岸に出現するのを見かける。サイドトラツクにセメントを滿載したカーが入つてゐた。山頂にはマウンテン・ゴーツ五、六頭が遊んでゐる。

午後四時スピードカーをツールハウスに入れ一同歸宅、やつと一日の勞働より解放せられる。夕食のコックをする者、バース掃除をする者、薪を切つたり割つたりする者、多忙な一時だ。やがて五時半一同は樂しく夕食を始める。コツク長が腕によりをかけたのか、淋しい山中で一日の激務を終へて食べるからか大變おいしい。食事を洗ひ終れば自由行動である。讀書、しかた、行水したり、時に〜客、棋も始まる。

雪深かつた此のロメオ高原にも夏が訪れ、ガーデンの野菜も花を持つた。綿も舞ふ。野ボウがブツと成長し、密透のベツカの木は室内にまで香りを漂はす。今年は非常に蚊が多い。先日家から届いた蚊遣線香に火を點ずれば一層故郷の樂しかりし夏の記憶がよみがへる。窓外には宇野の月が老松の間よりも洩れ滿天の星は明日の天氣を約束してゐる。

——（椿風生）

●映畫　ニューデンヴァーのサナトリアム患者一同は△病院スタツフの厚意により一日トーキー映畫を上映された事△サンドン婦人會の心盡しの日本映畫上映△レモンクリーキ二世ウイメンズ・クラブ、シングループから婦人の寄贈本、漬物の寄贈△ケアーテーの加賀米一貫△氏より寄一封△シントの寺田喜三郎氏よりオレンヂの寄贈を受けた事に深謝してゐる

本紙援助を感謝

▲マギルヴアレーフォールスの南岡延一氏より女兒出産記念に▲マニトバ州オークブラフの[illegible]氏より夫々ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂きましたのに對し紙上で深謝致します

ニユー　カナデアン

日系市民参政權案(修正)兩院を通過

前選擧に参加した者だけに投票許容

（オタワ特電、日高丸夫發）日系市民の選擧權を制限する條項が含まれてゐた選擧案前日三十五號に關してはオタワ政府のマクラーチー司法相から七月十七日の下院に修正案が提出されたが未だ人種的に差別したものであるといふ點で各黨代表から猛烈なる非難の聲が上げられ四時間に亘つて討議したが結局「一九四〇年の前選擧に参加した日本人には次の總選擧に於ても参政權を認める」といふ政府案が可決され、上院でも十九日に下院の修正案を是認した。之により選擧法施行の際ビーシー州以外に居住してゐた日系人三百餘名は参政權を認められるが、夫れ以後にビーシー州から移動した四千三百餘名中の日系市民は除外される事になる。シーシーエフと自由黨代議士は修正案に對する修正を提出して人種的なる参政權否定條項削除を要求したが之は否決により議事は修正案として拒否された。キング首相は政府のとりつゝある態度は人種的差別を取除くと共に在來參政權のなかつた者に参政權を與へるものでもないから人種的差ヒイキでもない」と辯明し「日系加奈陀人が参政權を行使しようとしたら政府では暴動が起るだらう」と主張した。

シーシーエフの態度

シーシーエフのギリス代議士は、修正案は人種的差別を取除くものであるといふ政府の主張に賛同できぬとて黨の態度を表明し「最初に案が通過した時議會はミステーキしたのであるから夫を是正せねばならぬ、然るに國防相の修正案は之を是正してない。案は代議士が其の印刷したのを讀む前に第二讀會を通過したのであるが若し内容を全的に知つてゐたら通過はしなかつたであらう。此參政權に關して吾々は未だに人種的差別をしてゐるのである」と述べ、國防相より「ギリス氏は此際日系人に参政權を擴張する事に賛成なのか」と質問したのに對しては「ビーシー州に於ける人種的差別を加奈陀全般に擴張する事に反對するのである。如何なる加奈陀市民と雖も市民としての權利を持つべきであり特に加奈陀生れの者に於て然りであるのだ」と言明した。右に對してフレザーヴァレーのクルイックシャンク代議士は「夫は黨の公式態度なのか夫とも個人的な意見か」と質問、ギリス代議士は「之は黨の正式態度である」と答へ、第五條は次の總選擧後まで實施を保留せよと提案したが議長から拒否された。

◎

トロントの自由黨ローバック代議士は「日本人の事は能く知らないが自分はデモクラシーの一般的概念に就ては知つてゐる。參政權を取去るといふ事は人種的差別だと思ふ」とて「加奈陀市民には投票權を許せ」と提議したが之も議長から拒否された。併し統一黨のミセス・ニエルセン代議士が之を支持して「デモクラシーの精神が阻害されぬやうに擁護するのは議會の務めである」と主張しキング首相の投票權で暴動が起る云々の言を咎めた。郷のニール代議士は、「ビーシー州では大多數の日本人が渡加せぬ以前から彼らの參政は禁じてゐるのだ」と叫び、ソリアルクレディット黨のクエルチ代議士は「吾々は正義を基礎とする平和の爲に戰ひつゝあるのだが其正義は少數者に對しても多數者に對すると同じく與へらるべきである」とてビーシー州の參政禁止を加奈陀全体に適用すべきでない事を主張し、自由黨のブルフォード代議士は如何なる人種と雖も特に引出して差別する事に反對し良き市民たらしむべく積極的方策を講ずる事に賛意を表明した。最後にシーシーエフのライト代議士は人種的差別條項は次の選擧後に於てのみ實施する事にせよといふ動議を出したが之亦議長から拒否され、シーシーエフのノーエル代議士は「問題はビーシー州から他の州に移動した日系人の權利に關する事よりもデモクラシーの根本的理念と選擧權に對する我々の信條に關する限りでの國家の名譽に係はるものなのだ」と言明した。

八月一日以後家賃を取る

コミッション家屋に居る自活者から

（晩香坡發）コミッション以外の仕事に就いてコミッションのハウスに居住してゐる者から家賃を取立てる事は八月一日よりインテリアタウン全部に適用される事になつたが、右は多數がソーミルや鐵道等に働いてゐるグリンウッドで以前から實施されてをり同じやうな獨立の就働者の多いカズローなどには特に影響するであらう。

オレンジメン決議

（新西院發）晩香坡及新西院で先週開かれたオレンジメンの大會はニューカナデアンの發行停止を要求する決議を通過し、日本人總てを追放することや東洋人系には何れも參政權を與へるなといふ決定を再確認した。

非戰鬪員交換交渉

（ロンドン發）英本國及び加政府とドイツ政府との間に抑留されてゐる非戰鬪員交換の話が行はれてゐるとイーデン外相は七月十二日の英議會に於て發表したが、双方[illegible]ともに送還を希望せぬ者や婦[illegible]ことは危險だと考へられる者又は刑に服役中の者は除外し、船員には適用せず、日本と同じやうな交渉は行へないのかと質問されたのに對して外相は「その方は滿足に行つてゐない」と答へた。

（ワシントン發）ソ聯邦の領海を通つて日米の非戰鬪員を交換しようといふ計畫が米國政府によつてたてられ目下日本政府で考慮中だと傳へられてゐる。

マニトバに復降雹

（ウイニペッグ發）七月十五日にマニトバ州の數ケ所に降雹があつて農作物の損害甚大であつた。[illegible]ークヴィルでは[illegible]七十五畝の麥畑に大いで被害あり、セント・[illegible]ーステフでは[illegible]二千[illegible]ーに及ぶホイートやオートをメチャメチャにし多くの家は窓をわられ小さな建物は破壞された。

財産賣上金を受取る場合

一應「賣却不承認」の抗議を提出しておくこと

（日本人財産維護會發表）「賣却處分により財産賣上金中より金を受取ることは其の賣却を承認した事になるか否か」といふ點に關するマクレーン辯護士の意見は次の如くである

△抗議の下にでも金を受取つたならば持主は其の賣却を不承認出來ない事になるか否か問題が起るが、當方の意見としては、其の持主が全く金がなく政府よりの補助又は財産の利益よりする余を受けて居つた場合、其の賣上金中より金を受くる事は、後日其の受けし金を返却し得るならば、其の賣却處分に不承認を主張する權利に何等障害にはならない△其の借りたる金額を返濟する事が絶對に必要な條件でもない。但し後日持主が其の賣却を下に承認するのであるならば、假令抗議の下にでも金を[illegible]ずそれより金を受取る事は賣却を承認する方法ではないと云ふ事を[illegible]告してきた[illegible]事は日本人土地所有者が不當に[illegible]に置かれ[illegible]ることは[illegible]が、必要に迫られたる[illegible]、抗議の下に金を受取る以外には[illegible]る可き方法はないし、[illegible]の[illegible]動を奉[illegible]すべきに[illegible]する[illegible]は[illegible]強硬に[illegible]する理由が[illegible]して居る。

右意見書に基き本會は賣却處分されたるにたいし不承認の抗議をしながら金を[illegible]りたい人々のために抗議の手紙を用意してをり、希望者には申込次第[illegible]ることにしてゐる。

東條内閣が總辭職

小磯將軍と米内提督が「協力組閣」中

（ニューヨーク發）日本の東條内閣は「戰爭の制覇」に[illegible]して政治[illegible]戰爭指導の大失敗を招いた責に七月十八日（日本の日時）遂に總辭職、天皇陛下は内大臣木戸[illegible]の推薦に關し御下問あらせら[illegible]は報じて來た。[illegible]一九四一年十月[illegible]下の重大危機に直面して政府は戰て日本の占領地域向け放送は「現である。東條内閣の總辭職に關し日本の軍部首腦と目されて來た人[illegible]最近迄は參謀總長をまで兼ねてする戰ひを開始し陸相を兼任する組閣し二ケ月ならずして英米に對政策を行詰り瓦解した後を受けて近衞内閣が米國及ロシアに對する

事を全面的に遂行するため遂に其の陣容を一新することになつた」と説明、又情報局は「新しい強力なる内閣の出現を待望してゐる」と云ひ「閣員を廣く選定して内閣を強化する事に決定しており、現内閣は有らゆる方法を講じたが其目的を達成する事が出來なかつたのだ」と述べてゐる。尚東條内閣總辭職の前日首相は參謀總長を止め後任には梅津美治郎大將が就任した。梅津大將は關東軍司令官で滿洲國駐劄大使だつた人、軍政家として重要な役割を果して來た人である。

矢張り軍部が支配

（ニューヨーク二十日發）本日の東京放送は、陸軍側の朝鮮總督小磯國昭大將と海軍側の元首相米内光政大將の二人に「協力して」新内閣を組織せよといふ下命があつたと報じてゐる。此人選は軍部支配の根本が動くものでない事を示し又二人に組閣の下命があつた事は前例なき事で凡ゆる勢力を結合せんとしてゐる事を物語るものだ。

日本の二提督戰死

（パールハーバー發）サイパンの戰鬪で日本海軍の二提督が戰死したと米海軍のニミッツ司令長官から發表された。一人は日本海軍の中央太平洋艦隊司令長官南雲忠一中將で、パールハーバー攻撃の時の司令官であり最近までは佐世保鎭守府司令長官であつた。他の一人は矢野中將であり何れも七月七日に戰死したのである。

（ロンドン發）横須賀鎭守府發の報道としてベルリンのラヂオ放送は日本海軍の長谷川喜一中將が戰死したことを報じてゐる。

學童三十萬が移動

（ニューヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は、七月八日以來東京の學童三十萬人を地方に移動させたことを報じてゐるが右は米空軍の東京爆撃して來るかも知れぬのに備へるためであると云はれる。

（重慶發）湖南省中南部湘江流域の衡州に對し日本軍は猛烈なる攻撃を再開したが之は支那を所平しようとする日本の作戰である。

ヒトラー暗殺陰謀

（ロンドン二十一日發）昨日ドイツ兵中の貴族[illegible]の一派によつてヒットラー暗殺が試みられ[illegible]爆彈のためにヒットラーは[illegible]傷ですり[illegible]を[illegible]つたと[illegible]のドイツ[illegible]ツトラーは之を「[illegible]家の代[illegible]」と呼んでゐるが、それはドイツ軍の[illegible]に於ける[illegible]をおするものだと見られてゐる。

に於て良き市民としての身の置き」のではなく、日系の加奈陀人を取し得る唯一の主義であるのだ。し事になるからである。自から自由」會が日本人が此の國に入ることを二人種で永久の居住權へ[illegible]

ニューカナディアン

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー

在加日本人の唯一の日文本位の週刊紙

編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

（購讀料一部十仙　一月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

（社說）

自らの希望を裏切るもの

晩香坡市長の日本人追放論の非

晩香坡市長は戰後に日系人總てを市民とエーリアンとに拘らず強制的に追放することに賛成だと主張してゐるが、其の理由とするところは、戰後日本人が大舉して元のホームに歸つて來ることから起るであらう結果を恐れるからだと云ふ。しかして日本人が斯の如く歸つて來るだらうといふことは、彼等が天性的に沿岸を慕ひそこの[illegible]からだと市長は考へるのである。そしてまた最近國內を旅行した結果私のみたところでは、既に日本人が移住してゐる他の州に於ても彼等が恒久的に定住する事には反對を示してゐると言つてゐる。

しかるに、實際上では、理智的なデモクラチックな意見を持つ多くの人々は、日本人のカナダ各地分散政策を支持してゐることが明示されてゐるのである。

ロッキー以東に再定住してゐる人々から本紙に寄せてくる報告でも、彼等は其の將來に關して、戰後に太平洋沿岸に舞戻ることに非ずして現在居住してゐるところを恒久的居住地とすると云ふ考へを示してゐるのである。

彼等が其の將來に對して斯うした考へを持つのは、太平洋沿岸に戻つて、深く根ざしてゐる人種的ヒステリアに再び直面したくないからである。そして更に重要なることは、彼等が新しき環境に大部分融和し、今居住してゐる社會內に於て良き市民としての身の置き所を得てゐるからである。更にまた、彼等の殆んどは同僚勞働者とは、漸次日系人等を、彼等と樂しき適正なるカナダ人として認めはじめつゝあることを之等の報告はほのめかしてゐる。

斯うして再定住者が次第に其の新しき環境に受容れられつゝあることは、晩香坡市長のいふ「東部の對日本人反感からしても彼等は太平洋沿岸に舞戻るであらう」といふ點を打消すものであるが、レスブリッヂ市會の提議によつて最近のアルバータ州市町村聯盟大會が戰後に移動日本人を同州から他へ移すことを主張した以外には、移住日本人を大衆的に追出すなどといふ問題を提議したことは他の何の州に於ても見られないのである。此のアルバータ州に於て斯る叫びが上げられたといふ事に就ては、反日本人感情といふよりも寧ろ南部アルバータに於ける他のマリ多くトラブルを起す少數者群に對する感情が手傳つてゐるのである。日本人勞働者については、彼等を最もよく知つてゐる農業關係者は斯る傾向には同じてゐないのである。

其の上に、アルバータを除いた他のところに於ては、戰後に移住日本人を再び他へ移すといふ正式な取きめは行はれてゐないのであり、右の取きめにしたところで、一度戰爭對敵法が消えてしまへば之を實行する力はなくなるであらう。そして東部諸州に再定住した者を政府が再び追立てるであらうなどいふことは考へられない所である。又日本人自身にしたところで、いくら以前のホームを好むのが自然であるからとて、ロッキー以東の新しき環境に於て生活を再建して居る者が之を易々と打捨て、破壞されてゐる以前のホームに歸つて行くだらうといふことも考へられぬのである。

若し晩香坡の當局者が、此の戰時の移動から生起した問題を適正に且つデモクラチックに解決する上に真面目な關心を拂ふものであるならば、最良の方策は極めて明白である筈である。既に考慮が拂はれ、賢策なりと見られてゐる散在政策にたいして支持を與へるべきである。ビーシー州內の居住地に今なほ一萬一千人もの日本人が居る事を顧みるとき特に然りである筈だ。若し彼等が戰爭の終結する前に適當に再定住し得たら、ロッキメンランドに大衆的に歸還するなどいふ事はあり得ないであらうからだ。

『勇氣を示すシーシーエフ』

ウイニペッグ・フリー・プレスの社說

ビーシー州のシーシーエフの指導者たちは見上げた勇氣を示して加奈陀の日系市民にたいして選擧權を與へることを要求し、最近ヴイクトリアに於ける會合では日系人に參政權を與へるばかりでなく市民權の總てを附與せよと主張した。即ちミセス・マキニス代議士は「我々は日本人を取扱つてゐるのではなく、日系の加奈陀人を取扱つてゐるのである。我々シーシーエフは、加奈陀に生れたもの、又は加奈陀の法律に依つて歸化したものは完全なる加奈陀人として扱ふべきであるといふ基礎において行動してゐるのである。」と言明した。

之は健全なる主義であり、何の國に於てもデモクラシーが存在し得る唯一の主義であるのだ。しかしビーシー州の如き反日本人空氣の高い所に於て斯かる主張をなすには餘程の勇氣がいる。自由、保守兩黨の政治家達は次の領及び州の選擧では日系人參政權問題を選擧題目にして戰ふつもりであると言はれてゐる。若し然りとすれば兩政黨は自から敗を招くに等しいといふべきだ。何となれば彼等はナチズムの據つて立つところの人種的憎惡の主義と同じきものを此の國の政治に導き入れやうとする事になるからである。自から自由主義者と呼んでゐるビーシー州の人々が自由主義の精神に背反する斯かる行爲に墮しないやうに吾々は切望するものである。でなかつたら自由黨は、いつかは、其の自由主義を社會主義者から學ばねばならぬ日が來るであらうからである。

ビーシー州では日系人の參政權のほか戰後に日本人總てを送還する問題を論議してゐる。思ふにビーシー州民の中には、加奈陀の議會が日本人が此の國に入ることを許した（それはビーシー州の要求に依つてだ）自からの法律を破つて、此の國以外の事は知らない多數の加奈陀生れの人々を日本に送るだらうなどゝ想像してゐる者がある如くである。

併し乍らビーシー州民の多くは斯うした事の不可能さを認識してか、沿岸から移動した者は再び沿岸に集結さすべきでないといふ事を主張してゐる。此の點にはシーシーエフでさへも贊同して、日本人總てを元の沿岸居住地へ戻らせることは大きなミステイクであり騷ぎが起るかも知れぬし[illegible]の上にも影響するかも知れないと言つてゐる。そこで日系加奈陀人にとつての最も健全且つ最良の[illegible]策は、彼等を加奈陀全土に[illegible]だけ廣く散在させて人種的反感を起させないやうにすることである。戰後に斯うした結果を[illegible]すことについて[illegible]が[illegible]なる方策を講じてゐる[illegible]は未だ見られないけれども——。

× × ×

尚はのこる根本的な惡性

選きよ法案の合理化をはかる政府

オタワ議會下院に於て討議進行中なる領選擧法改正案に關する報道が正確なるものとすれば、議案第百三十五號の第五條に現はれてゐる非デモクラチックな差別的條項に對し政府が之を正當化しようとする試みは不適當なるものと云はねばならぬ。

右の條項にたいし國內一般から上げられた非難に對して政府では一九四〇年の領總選擧に參加した者には次の領總選擧に於ても參政權を認めるといふ事に案を修正してゐるが、之は人種的差別を來たする參政權剝奪法案の根本となつてゐる惡を少しも取除くものではないのである。

此の差別的取扱ひを合理化しようとする試みは寧ろ滑稽なものである。キング首相は、若し日系カナダ人が投票しようとしたら投票場に於て人種的騷動が起る恐れがあるなど、云つてゐるが、若し斯る恐れがあるとするならば、修正された案によつても、前投票した者が投票せんとする場合にも同其の恐れはある筈である。併し乍ら事實においては昨年のオンタリオ州議會總選擧に際しては日系カナダ市民も投票したのであるが騷ぎの起つた徴候なぞは全然なかつたのである。

キング首相はまた新しい修正條項は一九四〇年の狀態に復歸する上に有効だらうとも言つて居るが之は狹い意味においてのみ正しいのである。議案第百三十五號が提出されるまでは、日系カナダ市民はビーシー州外に居住して居る限り他のカナダ市民同樣に參政權を享有してゐたのである。そして、日系カナダ市民にして參政權所有年齡に到達し又はロッキー以東に移りさへすれば、議案第百三十五號が承認されるまでは、自動的に選擧權を有する事になつてゐたのである。それだのに、一度此の案が提出されるや、カナダ九州中の一州だけが差別的法律を設けてゐるために、カナダ內至る所で、一つの人種的少數者群に對するデモクラチックな精神が[illegible]ることになつたのである。

想ひ出多き道路キャンプ

夫々閉ざされ就勞者は通常產業へ

クートニー及びグリフィンレーキの道路キャンプ閉鎖によつてカナダ橫斷ハイウェーのレヴェルストックとシカモス間の工事は一時的に終止したことになる。キャンプ閉鎖の際には、五十餘名の歸化人とカナダ生れの日系人だけしか殘つて居なかつたのであるが、此の方面の各道路キャンプには一頃五百名の就勞者が居たのであり、過去二ケ年間に就業者は漸次農業地や山林鐵道其他の正常產業へと轉出して行つたのである。

而して右のレヴェルストーク方面の道路キャンプ閉鎖は、北部オンタリオ州の同じやうなカナダ橫斷ハイウェー工事をして居たスライバーのキャンプ・ニス・ダブルユー一五一五が閉鎖されて間もないことであつたが、今日では沿岸から移動の日本人を入れた多くの道路キャンプも、ノース・トムソン地方のブルーリヴァー北方に於ける二ケ所とホープ・プリンストン地方だけに殘つて居るに過ぎない。そして之等のキャンプに働く就勞者の[illegible]への[illegible]も[illegible]き行はれてゐるのである。

一九四二年三月、[illegible]しレ[illegible]、[illegible]の出動キャンプ、[illegible]に駐在し[illegible]——までは、山中の淋しき[illegible]の[illegible]心配、[illegible]人は多くの想ひ出を持つことであらう。しかし乍ら道路キャンプの過去を回顧するとき、それは一[illegible]的な目的に奉ずるものとして成[illegible]されただけの事をして[illegible]でも[illegible]へるであらう。而じて、[illegible]ダに[illegible]道路を[illegible]するために之が[illegible]閉鎖される時があるとする[illegible]合、その[illegible]者が、[illegible]不[illegible]のために國內を流れ歩く失業者や[illegible]のために[illegible]させられた[illegible]の人々に[illegible]することこそ、[illegible]じものである。

「一世・二世・歸米」（七）

——雑誌「フォーチューン」より——

日系米國人の移動史資料

軍事上の必要さ保護收容

思ひ返せば今後數ケ月乃至は數年にわたつて撤退事件や抑留事件の合法的か否か、財產損償問題等の裁判事件が次から次へと上級裁判所に提出されることゝ思ふ。「矛盾論」と云ふ判決を下さうが最後に最高裁判所で裁決しやうが、既に出來た記錄はどうすることも出來ない。既に軍事法令、米國在郷軍人會の決議文、ハースト派諸新聞の見出し、更に大審院の記錄にまでも記されてゐるのである。しかのみならず、幾萬の人間、而も其の大部分が米國市民である其の人達の魂にきざみつけられてゐる。

未來の史家は、此の記錄を繙く時、きつと軍部の加州において採つた政策と、ハワイ襲撃とを結びつけるのに苦心する事だらう。ハワイ諸島總人口の三分の一は日系人で占めてゐるのにも拘らず、パールハーバーやヒッカム飛行場の襲撃後においてすら大量撤退命令は出なかつた。戒嚴令はしかれ、ハワイ全民の重要な憲法上の權利は或程度まで停止された。司法省及び軍事當局は國防上數千の嫌疑者を逮捕した。

ハワイに於ては加州と異り、日系米人撤退を強制するやうな政治的又は經濟的有力團体はなかつた。更に、若し彼らを撤退せしめてゐたならば、當時ハワイの生命線である砂糖及びパインナップルの生產は破壞されてしまつたであらう。一九四二年ハワイの地方軍司令官デロス・エモンズ將軍はハワイの日系人に關して左の如く語つた。「彼らは同地の資源に貢獻する處があつた」と。

一九四二年三月に發布された西部沿岸の「軍事上必要」法令は過去二ケ年にわたつて少數分子日系人の個人的自由行動の自由等の憲法上の權利を停止し、前例なき一種の准戒嚴令として存續して來た。東部で軍需工場にも[illegible]出來る忠良な撤退者が「何故キャベヂ作りに加州に歸れないのか」と疑はれるのも[illegible]である。スチムソン氏もノックス氏も國民に日本が我が沿岸に來襲するやうなことはない」と確言してゐる。太平洋沿岸は今や防衛區であつて、最早や[illegible]專門語でいふ「前線區」ではなくなつたのである。月日が經つに從つて、あの一九四二年三月の發令が益々矛盾したものに見えて來る。

陸軍が撤退者の歸還を禁じてゐるのは恐らく軍事上の理由でないふよりも加州に漂つてゐる險しい雰圍氣と習慣に依るものであらう。太平洋沿岸のハースト派新聞は若し歸還が許されやうものなら日系市民であらうが日本市民であらうが差別なしに殺戮は免れないと斷言してゐる。オークランドのホームフロントコマンド協會の如き新團体までが「日本人は歸つてはならぬ……若し歸つたら……」と叫んでゐる。農業協會、加州農業秘密組合、在郷軍人團、加州兒協會等々が聲を揃へて「……なければ……すると」と云ふ意味の言を操返してゐる。政治家達は之に耳を傾け出版物は夫れを盛んに進言して、此の少數被疑視民族を戰時中は加州に入れてはならぬと主張してゐる。

加州人の中にも自由民權や正義人道を說き、此の准戒嚴令の存續が如何に危險であるかを認識してゐる者があるけれども惜むらくは彼らの言に耳を藉し共鳴する人は少い。加州勞働組合、婦人選擧同盟及び教會の一部はこの所謂「保護收容」に反對の運動を起してゐる。是らの團体は加州大學總長のロバート・スプロール氏、レー・ライマン・ウィルバー氏、モーリス・ハリソン氏等著名なる加州人が中心になつて活躍してゐる米國主義公正委員會と相提携して活動して居る。

一九四二年に撤退命令を出したジョン・デウィット中將は「ジャップスを此處へ歸しさへしなければジャップがどうならうと自分はかまはない。ジャップは飽迄ジャップだ」と放言して、加州の人種的憎惡感を鼓舞した。

昨年の九月デウィットの後任として西部沿岸に赴任して來たデロス・エモンズ將軍は頗る[illegible]の人である。彼はハワイからは日系人を總撤退せしめないことに決斷したエモンズ將軍其人である。

陸軍々部が加州及び其他の太平洋沿岸諸地域をして何時までも日系人締出し方針を採らしむると云ふ事は、加州人に自分らの好まぬ少數民族の歸還する場合には非人道的行爲を敢て行ふも止むを得まいといふ信念を植付け、ハースト派諸新聞や其の一類に十二分の時間を與へるやうなものだ。米國市民を此のまゝ「保護收容」の中に入れておくといふ事は、米國が何時までも不快なる經驗に關係してゐるといふ事である。米國における米國の傳統では、[illegible]の徒を[illegible]した事さへあるが、[illegible]打擊を與へた前例を[illegible]といふ前例はない。「保護收容」といふ條件は[illegible]の事件にも違用出來る憲法[illegible]を齎へる。

一般人權尊重と自由主義の[illegible]史を有する加州では、[illegible]のためにえ[illegible]して早くも[illegible]ある。[illegible]に[illegible]なき者の[illegible]デトロイトの[illegible]、ボストンのユダヤ人、テキサスのメキシコ人等々。「保護收容」を必要とするやうな事態[illegible]お互いさ[illegible]既に[illegible]（をはり）

孫の守

（[illegible]）三谷老

月日は過ぎ移ろうつり
第二の故郷あとにして
[illegible]の異なりし
[illegible]の空に身を移し
[illegible]のまに〳〵さまよいて
[illegible]が住み家や若が里か
[illegible]を歩みつゝ
三とせに近き日を送り
惜しくもあらぬ生命を
生きながらへし我が身こそ
[illegible]か不幸か[illegible]ならぬ
[illegible]もなき身なれど
三度の食事も十二分
[illegible]をも
[illegible]も
[illegible]にこれを征服し
[illegible]の老いぼれも
[illegible]の生れつき
[illegible]の只中に

五十エーカーのビーツ畠
今を盛りのシンニング
背鍛えたドン百姓
稼作りのなれのはて
年は寄つても熟練の
腕前見せるは此の時と
若者達を睥睨し
指揮刀ならぬホーを持ち
[illegible]しげる其の中を
若輩つゞけと先頭に
スタート切つて進み行く
最初のうちの四五時間
若者組と一列に
我劣らじと進めども
過去二ケ年の熟練に
若者達の腕前は
我等の及ぶ可くもなく
次から次にと追ひ越され
老と若との間隔は
次第々々に遠ざかり
はるか向ふの終點に
早や若者は到達し
双手を擧げて鬨の聲

うねの長さは幾哩
こちらは未だなかば所
腰も痛めば手もだるく
最初の元氣も何處へやら
モウ斯うなれば大胯に
ドッカと尻を落ち付けて
ポッカポッカとシガレット
吹かす煙も炎天の
ひたひを流るゝ玉の汗
幸ひ向ふに森の陰
敗將そこに身を秘め
兼ねて持參のお辨當
婆さんむすんだ握り飯
腹もすいてりや味もよし
五ッ六ッを早速に
しわの袋に詰め込めば
ウツラ〳〵と眠氣ざす
現にあらで龜どんが
ドッコイショと腕枕
そよ吹く風も心地よし
ぐつすり寢込んだ四、五時間
パパー〳〵と耳元で
歸る時刻に起きろうと

呼ばるゝ聲に目を醒ます
何時の間にかは太陽は
西の雲間に入るの頃
若者共にいざなはれ
雨露しのぐ假の宿
歸れば幼なき孫達が
爺や〳〵ともみぢばの
兩手を廣げて左右から
ダッコ〳〵とすがり寄る
待つてゝくれたかこの爺を
よし〳〵ダッコしてあげよ
高い〳〵もしてあげよ
爺やのすきなお前達
嬉々と悦ぶ孫たちの
醜もなければ偽もなし
之が本統の人間だ
浮世の旅路は短けれど
我身の過去を振りかへり
昔に變る此のすがた
屈曲すらも儘ならぬ
明日にも倒るとも知れぬ
古稀にも近き我が齡
子にも孫にも愛されて
何んと幸なる我身ぞや

何處に不足もあるものか
今日まで受けし人生の
償ひはとくに報いらる
一徹頑固な氣儘から
我等の時代は既に過去
達者なものは口ばかり
時代後れの頭にて
若者たちに鬼や角と
自我を張るべき身にあらじ
今日の島のあの始末
少しは恥も知る可きだ
オー孫たちよ孫たちよ
爺やは明日からお友だち
毎日仲よく遊びましよ
ダッコもしてあげようかた馬も
可愛い〳〵孫たちよ
大きくなつて勉強して
どうか賢くなつてくれ
是が爺やの念願だ
現在我らは日陰者
決して悲くな孫たちよ
今に日の照る時が來る
爺やは本統に果報者

大時計

マニトバ州 明 美

（東行の母のうたへる）

子供達よ
さぞ疲れたらうね
可愛想に、眠いない、いたいけ
な、
お手々も、くた〳〵によごれて
だのに、母さんが、どうしても
疲れたよ、言はう
もう少し我慢しておくれね
明日に、なつたら
お前達の、大好きなダディーが
待つてゝ下さる所に
そして
新らしい落付た生活の
待つて居る所に着くのですよ
ホラ！
あのステーションの大時計をご
らん
一刻づゝ明日を、お前たちにも
運んで來てくれるのですよ
さア、子供たちよ
元氣を出して
明日への希望につながへよう

悲戀

ニューデンバー [illegible]

ニッコリ笑ふたあの人に
會へたなら[illegible]見ねば
[illegible]胸ときめきへ眠れず
[illegible]夜更けて
戀しい君が窓の下
夜に心の[illegible]に
[illegible]ふるマンドリンの音
君は[illegible]寢かねやら
ガラス戸[illegible]鎖されし
戀しき君が部屋の窓
我が心君に聞けよと
マンドリンの音[illegible]
[illegible]や君が手[illegible]かと
[illegible]今夜の[illegible]よ

Bachelors on Relocation . . .

Ironing a Shirt in One Easy Lesson

By HUGO YAMAMOTO

Here it was the thirtieth of June and me without a shirt! Well, I have shirts galore but none clean enough to wear. To the average Mister Somebody this predicament isn't as bad as it sounds. All one has to do is dash over to the laundry and get them washed for a small sum. But to me it was different! The next day (and it has been for a good long time) was the first of July. I was all prepared to take my holiday in Toronto—only I didn't have a clean shirt to wear.

The only solution was to wash and iron one by myself. Yes, and that's just what I did with a little help from others who live here. Washing a shirt wasn't the problem since I was in the business of washing in a round about way—but the ironing part of the deal was the task.

The iron was hot (maybe too hot) and the shirt was dampened (just the way mother did it.) Grasping the iron in my right hand I lifted it over the shirt when—

"Ah-ah-ah-ah, not like that." came a voice from behind. Slowly turning around, my eyes met Tom's.

"You should never iron a shirt from the sleeve first."

"Oh," I sighed a breath of relief as if I had just missed a great disaster by a hair breath. So I started again from the shirt tail. I paused for a moment expecting at any minute "The Guiding Voice".

"Nope, you've got the whole thing wrong," Tats uttered from the left of me. Reluctantly I put the iron down once more. By this time quite a crowd had gathered. Tom stood behind me, Tats his brother to the left, Chuck snicker-in front, Hayao beside Tom and Heromi with a cynical smile to the right. (He didn't have to worry, he's married.)

"What you need is a wife to do that kind of stuff." He said half jokingly and the other half in seriousness. I glared at him with envious eyes.

IT WAS A CINCH . . . UNTIL . . .

There was a brief moment of tense silence as everybody waited for me to pick up the iron so that they could get their two cents worth in. I felt like a monkey in a zoo at the way every eye was glued upon me. Finally I mustered enough courage to grasp the iron and tackle the task that had to be done. No one uttered a word as I let the iron glide over the back of the victim(the shirt).

"This is a cinch," I uttered in great pride, "just like a pro, aye?"

"Hmmmmm—I wonder, by the time you get finished it'll be Christmas," boned in Chuck.

Turning the shirt around, I started on one of the sleeves. As I turned it, the back got wrinkled, I started again from where I began. Reironing the back I thought it best to apply the heated plate on the collar. With rythmic strokes I let the iron sweep across the neck piece.

What the deuce are you trying to do?" exclaimed Frank as he had just returned from work.

"I'm—ironing a shirt," I peeped meekly.

THESE HELPFUL SOULS . . .

"You'll never get finished at the rate you're going. Besides you should have ironed the collar before the back."

"What makes you think he should start of the collar first?" Tom inquired.

"Heck, you guys've got it all tipsy, the cuffs are the first thing then the collar." Hayao uttered with the air of an experienced man.

"Baloney!" exclaimed Frank, "I should know, I've watched my mother iron a hundred times and she starts from the collar."

By this time a heated argument was in progress while I stood over the much talked about shirt taking it all in. Through my weary brain were racing madly the words; collar first,—no the cuffs—shoulders—back—every part of the shirt had been covered but the buttons and button holes.

Quietly from behind all the commotion, Shima came up to me.

"Here, give it to me and I'll iron it for you." Suddenly there was a deadly silence with all eyes peering intensely at "The Hand of Experience"! Only the swish of the iron was audible as it waltzed over the very fortunate (unfortunate if I were behind it) shirt.

A WARNING TO BACHELORS

Yes, I got to Toronto with a clean shirt, thanks to Shima. A word of warning to all bachelors too, to learn how to iron a shirt 'cause there may come a day when you'll be stuck "without a shirt"!

On Constructive Envy

(Granada Pioneer)

Envy is a word that is commonly connected with unpleasant things of life and though we may be guilty of being envious, we nevertheless disavow any thought of being such a guy or gal. But there is reason to believe that envy in its proper place is a boom to our rising success. Now, you may ask "How come?"—Well, let's see if we can come up with a fairly plausible answer.

If you approach your problem with the envious attitude of "if I could be as good as that fella" and then use your energy trying, irrespective of success or failure, you'll get some place.

But if you feel that "you are as good as the other fella" and sit tight, you won't get very far—if that, because you lack the incentive to "beat" the other fella. Or if you feel that you've gotten as far as you'll ever get on your surface qualifications and watch others progress without a trace of envy, you'll end up in the same boat with other satisfied men.

We all know that historical document which says in part: "... that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

That is true enough, we are all created equal but from there on your climb to fame and prosperity is up to you as an individual. In regards to inalienable rights, your life is what you make it; you can be happy or you can be [illegible] the results of your ability to adjust yourself to your environment.

You get as much liberty as you are willing to fight for; not only on the warfront but also on the homefront. And the pursuit of happiness must be wise and well chosen, don't expect to find a Cadillac's happiness riding a Ford. But the happiness you find riding a Ford can be just as warm and heart-filling if you can use it to add to your contentment.

We can all have a formula and theories and day-dreams about life but it's the fella who is in there pitching all the time with all the endowment his Creator gave him—he's the man to watch. So if you have a certain goal to attain, find your short comings in comparison to the fella who is superior and work to close the gap.

Envy him but in a way that will spur you on to greater heights, and never feel that you are at the top—no matter how good you may get.

[illegible]

Summer Storm

Christian Science Monitor

A twist of wind,
Gutter-scud of dry leaves,
A steel-white poniard
Flashing.
The bump of thunder-heads,
Diagonal
slashes
Striped upon the pane—
Upon the roof
The Cossack-dance of rain.

Edith A. Coleman.

Drifting Off...

By C. K.

Two little Nisei boys stood by a chicken coop in an alley and stood watching the chickens scratch and peck the ground in search for grubs and insects. Reaching into his pocket, one boy brought out a small handful of biscuit crumbs and scattered them into the fenced off pen. Interestedly, they watched the chickens flock together and busily peck at the crumbs. Suddenly—

"Get away! Get away from there!"

"Aw, we're just feedin' 'em. We're not doing anything'."

"Never mind, get away."

The two little boys with hurt looks in their eyes slunk away as the old man drew himself up to his full height and glared down his nose upon them.

Once at a safe distance, the two boys turned around.

"Yeah, na . . . . na . . . ." said one and stuck his tongue out.

"Yah, yah, yah" chorused the second as he thumbed his nose. Then they turned tail and ran while the outraged man stood there flabbergasted.

"Now what did you do that for?" asked the voice behind the man. "They weren't doing any harm feeding the chicks."

"I just don't like Japs," I overheard him say.

* * *

Meanwhile the two little boys wandered forlornly up the street.

"Heck, he had no reason to chase us away from there, we were just feedin' 'em," said one bitterly. "I felt like telling him to jump in the lake."

"Yeah," said the other gloomily, "it's just because we're little kids and he thinks he can pick on us."

"Yeah," rejoined the first, "some of these hakujins sure think they're good."

Silence settled over the two as they mulled over the injustice of it all in their young minds.

"Hey, c'mere kids."

The shout jolted the two out of their reflections and they looked apprehensively at each other.

"C'mon, I got something to give you."

With reluctant feet dragging through the dusty road, the boys slowly went toward the "hakujin" lady who was calling them.

"Whatsa matter with you two anyhow?" said the lady, "don't you want some cherries?"

The two faces lighted up and the dragging feet no longer dragged.

"Gee, you mean you're gonna give 'em to us? Oh boy! Thanks a lot!"

Two pairs of eager hands reached out and received a handful of cherries each. Clutching the cherries in their hands and between mouthfuls of the fruit, the boys managed to say "thanks" while the kindly hakujin beamed on.

Their previous encounter with old man forgotten for the time, the two boys jogged along, their minds oblivious to everything except the cherries which they were greedily consuming.

"Gee, she was nice!"

"Yeah, she sure was. I wish everybody was like her."

The cherries were all gone now.

"That old man," said one vehemently, "he sure is a skunk."

"Oh well," said the other philosophically, "as long as there are people like that nice lady I don't mind. Everybody can't be that bad."

* * *

Our pride and joy is our flower bedecked 24x72 flower bed 24x72 inches. It's kind of cramped but the reward of two months of careful (?) tending of the plants has now been realized.

It all started when the Chief suddenly got ambitious one day and began to spade the plot up and beautify our front yard.

When the neighbors heard about our big little plot, they swamped us with plants until the [illegible] space on the ground literally choked with plants, but nothing daunted, the Chief managed to squeeze 'em all in somehow. Nasturtiums, asters, pansies, sweet peas, larkspurs, snap dragons, bachelor buttons, alyssums down to the lowly weed now adorn the miniature garden.

Our painted mansion which in size compares favorably with our front yard is certainly colorful anyhow with flowers strewn all over the place.

With the School Journalists . . .

The Annual Records Their Thought

The first full term of the Interior Housing Schools came to an end this summer and the publishing of annuals marked the final activity of the schools before closing their doors for the summer holidays. Under pressure both of making the grade in school work and completing their issues of the school annuals, ambitious and hardworking students, taking time off from cramming for the final examinations have done an excellent job in their publications.

Some of these have been sent in to The New Canadian where they have been critically discussed as regards content, style, make-up and typography by the entire staff—from the editor-in-chief down to the printer's devil in the composing room. We extend our thanks to the school editors who so kindly remembered us in distributing samples of their work.

MEMORIES VIA THE ANNUALS

The chief purpose and objective of the annual is to give the graduates and students a permanent record and a lasting souvenir of their bygone school days, as editor Chica Sumiya of the "El Cee Hi" a Lemon Creek High School edition so aptly wrote:

"**. . . . For those of us who are graduating or leaving school, this annual will be a connecting link with the last days of our schooling. As we proudly glance through these pages, we will recall many names, many events and many moments that will bring a nostalgic lump in our throats and perhaps tears in our eyes . . . . . .**"

The annuals will not only bring back memories to the students but also to the teachers as evidenced by a wistful passage written by a grade eight teacher in the "Navy and White Waves" published by the Kootenay Lake School (Kaslo).

"**Turning back to those happy school days there are various events that will forever remain in my mind. George's 'I got a licking and jumped like a chicken' — Keiko's merry ha-ha's — Susie's loud giggles, Tetsuo so silent but behind him Yoshiko always so ready with her answers. Amy forever wanting parties just so she could fill her precious stomach, Donald's merry voice and his cute little laugh. Ye old editor 'Taky' so busy trying to make sure that all contributions for the 'Navy and White' come in . . . . .**"

FROM TASHME

From the isolated housing centre at Tashme comes the Nisei Lycee Annual, the only printed (the rest are all mimeographed) issue that we have received here.

The typical Nisei attitude toward education, the determination to pursue studies to attain a higher level in society is noted in an editorial by Reggie Mori.

"**. . . . We are now in our third semester at the Tashme Correspondence Classes. Although the school activities are more flexible, we are still studying under difficulties. There is a lack of educational facilities, but despite this obstacle, we are all fired with one determination—to further our education . . . . .**"

Featured in this edition are the prize winning essays written by students of their impressions, thoughts and views of their every day life in Tashme and of current events.

The Kaslo Hi Lites, which was published with the collaboration of the Nisei and Occidental students of the Kaslo High School, shows the progress in the assimilation of the Japanese Canadians students with the occidentals in that school.

"**We managed to overcome a great deal of race animosity". This shows that we are making a move towards fuller democracy," praised Principal E. Hayes in his message to the pupils.**

The "Scholastic" a Lemon Creek School product, went all out to make their final edition the best since its inception a little over a half year ago. Outstanding art work by Noboru Matsuba and the unique arrangement of photographs of class pictures and snapshots are featured in this issue.

"**We shall always remember that queer choking feeling when our school song burst over the amplifier, that lump in our throats as we watched the house teams marching briskly to the music. This was our school . . . . . this was what we had looked for . . . . . . we had a right to be proud . . . . .**"

PERSONALS OF STUDENTS

On the lighter side, jokes and personals of students who were caught unawares with their "hair down" are recorded as part of a biography of the victim. Take for example personals from the Nisei Lycee:

"Art knows that 'the way to a woman's heart is through her stomach.' (Well, it's Leap Year, isn't it?) Boy, can he cook! And girls, have you noticed his cute dimple when he smiles?"

A CLASS WILL

The Lemon Creek School graduates in rounding out their final days as students in the elementary grades, bequeathed to the new term seniors, a Class Will.

"We bequeath on to the Class of '45, the class rooms in which we were taught interesting lessons so that in the future we might attain distinction in our chosen vocation. We devise to them the gentle ministrations of our teachers who so patiently strove to lay the foundation that we might rise to unsurpassable heights. We do bequeath them the view from the windows of Anderson's Hill and the azure sky above, and the white billowy cumulus clouds floating so serenely high above the green mountains beyond the hill, of the long line of students as they wind their way homeward at the end of the day. We leave to them the sounds that float in through the windows of the children at play on the school grounds, the call of the birds which so often made our minds wander during our lessons . . . . ."

Canada's Twinge of Conscience

(From Time Magazine)

Canada had a belated twinge of conscience last week and Parliament heard all about it.

A bill to give the vote to Canadian soldiers overseas had gone through the House of Commons with a roar of unanimous approval. But concealed in the bill was an ugly clause. It would enable any provincial legislature to bar, for racial reasons, Canadians everywhere in Canada from voting.

The clause was intended to keep Canada's Japanese from voting; had the support of color-touchy members from British Columbia. There Japanese have long been barred from the polls. The effect of the new bill was to extend the British Columbia ban to all of Canada. Any legislature could as easily bar Canadians of German or Italian extraction from voting.

When the bill came before the Senate, the ban was whittled down to apply only to Japanese. Ten Senators (nine Liberals, one Tory) moved to strike out that offending clause. They battled stoutly but lost. For less important reasons, the Senate sent the bill back to the House. Canadian newspapers denounced the clause ("[illegible] device," "very, very [illegible]"). Prime Minister King and his Cabinet were on the spot. If they did not move to kill the clause, they would be denounced by civil liberties. If they [illegible] would offend British Columbia.

News Notes Across Canada...

STUDENTS CHARGE DISCRIMINATION AT U. OF MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man.—The controversy over alleged racial discrimination in admission of students to the faculty of medicine at University of Manitoba took another step last week when representatives of affected groups met at the Y.M.C.A. and decided to ask for direct government intervention. They were unanimous in objecting to the decision of the board of governors of the university announced June 26 by Mr. Justice H.A. Bergman, chairman, according to a report by the Winnipeg Free Press.

These groups, whose spokesmen were heard by a committee of the legislature last winter when the controversy first flared, are seeking an appointment with the cabinet.

After the legislative committee at the last session of the house referred the matter to the university board of governors, several meetings of the board were held to investigate the charges of racial discrimination.

In giving the board's decision, Mr. Justice Bergman stated the university would not undertake to accept all medical faculty applicants who have fulfilled examination requirements, that selection would be based on scholarship, intelligence, character, fitness and on the respective claims of all qualified applicants to participate in the benefits of the course leading to the degree of doctor of medicine, said the Winnipeg Free Press.

The groups meeting Wednesday were unanimous in holding that the board of governors' statement had not in fact established a basis of equal opportunity for all in the matter of selection. They argued if there must be limitation of the number of students, that the fairest way would be through a higher scholarship standard.

Satisfied With Work

GUELPH, Ont. — Satisfaction was expressed by two former evacuees from Kaslo and Slocan of their present occupation in the Homewood Sanatorium.

Y. Nakagawa a relocee from Kaslo whose former occupation in pre-evacuation days was that of an electric masseur in New Westminster, is now working as a foreman in the Sanatorium. He was a recent resettler, arriving here early this spring.

K. Matsubayashi who is from Slocan City is also employed in the Sanatorium.

Greenwood Holds Elections

GREENWOOD, B.C.—The Greenwood Japanese Committee held an election meeting on June 3rd. Results are as follows:

T. Takeuchi, president; R. Miyagishima, vice-president; K. Sano, secretary; Y. Nishi, treasurer; S. Yoshida, chairman.

Representatives of districts in Greenwood were also elected: No. 1 - J. Madokoro, K. Imai; No. 2 - T. Isomura, Y. Hama; No. 3 - K. Nakano, I. Tanaka; No. 4 - C. Yorozui, T. Miki; No. 6 - H. Sakamoto, S. Kuramoto, S. Hatonaka; No. 7 - Y. Nishi, Y. Shishikura, S. Ujimoto, K. Sano; No. 9 - K. Okino, S. Yoshida; No. 10 - S. Higashi; No. 11 - H. Ishida, R. Miyagishima; No. 12 - M. Ogawa.

N. D. Japanese Nine Wins

NEW DENVER, B.C. — The New Denver Japanese baseball nine pounded out a narrow three run margin lead in a game played against the New Denver occidental ball team Sunday.

The scoreboard at the final inning showed 13 - 10 in favor of the Japanese nine.

Alberta Expulsion Proposal Denounced By 'Peg Paper

The recent proposal of the Union of Alberta Municipalities which favored the expulsion of all Japanese from that province after the war, was soundly criticized in an editorial in the Winnipeg Free Press last week as being "carried away by wartime hatred."

To the Edmonton Bulletin which supported the demand for total expulsion with the contention that Japanese immigrants came to Canada as agents for Japan, the Winnipeg Free Press had this to say:

"Some Japanese may have come to Canada as agents of Japan, but to say that this is true of all of them is a flimsy excuse for discrimination. And what of the many thousands who are Canadian citizens by birth? The situation in Canada is similar to that in the United States, where a battalion of Japanese were recruited and sent to Italy, where they have fought bravely and won many distinctions. Were they likely to have been former agents of Japan?"

The editorial urged Albertans to reconsider the matter in view of citizenship rights of Canadian citizens and the "danger at this critical time of inflaming feeling elsewhere in the world by an example of gross racial discrimination in this country."

Methodist Churches Urge Freedom of Movement For Japanese in U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. — Representatives of Methodist churches in ten western states, Hawaii and Alaska asserted that "democratic justice will be best served by granting freedom of movement to loyal Japanese anywhere in the U.S. on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries" according to an AP report.

"This would include" according to the Methodists' western jurisdictional conference, "the right to return to the Pacific coast."

Orange Blossoms... and such stuff

KAITA - OSAKI

Wedding bells chimed as Mary, first daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osaki of Winnipeg exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Kiichi Kaita also of Winnipeg on July 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Matsuo. Rev. Y. Akagawa officiated.

Baishakunins for the newlyweds were Mr. and Mrs. S. Saito and Mr. and Mrs. H. Matsuo both of Winnipeg.

NISHIYAMA - NEGORO

The marriage was solemnized of Ayako, eldest daughter of Mrs. Hideko Negoro of Rosebery to Mr. Asato Nishiyama on June 21 at the Baptist Church at New Denver. Rev. Hanson was in charge of the service.

Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. K. Murakami.

The couple left for a honeymoon to Nakusp.

The bridegroom was formerly working at the Princeton No. 2 roadcamp.

OYAMA - UMEMOTO

The marriage of Yaye, second daughter of Mrs. Haru Umemoto and the late Yasuzo Umemoto to Mr. Tasaku Oyama, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ukichi Oyama was solemnized at the Slocan Anglican Church on Monday, July 10, the Rev. G.C. Nakayama officiating. Following a reception at the home of Mrs. Hina Oyama, the couple left for Fort William, Ontario where they will make their home. Baishakunins for the event were Mr. and Mrs. Renji Anzai.

STORK RECORD ...

A daughter, June Naomi was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. Yamaoka of McGillivray Falls, B.C. on June 11 at the Saint Bartholomew Hospital, Lytton, B.C.

Thanks are extended by The New Canadian for the very generous donation by Mr. and Mrs. N. Yamaoka in commemoration of the birth of their daughter.

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donation from Rose Oka of Oakbluff, Man.

PAGING ...

The whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Kanno, formerly of Vancouver is sought by Mrs. Fumi Nishimura. They are asked to write to 151 Oak Street, Winnipeg, Man., where Mrs. Nishimura is at present residing.

Falling Limb Kills Burns Lumber Logger

PASSMORE, B. C.—Kaichi Horie, 29 year old logger who was employed by the Burns Lumber and Coal Company of Nelson, succumbed to fatal injuries suffered last Thursday when a loose limb lodged in a tree fell and struck him on the head. The logging operations are being carried on about twenty miles south of Lemon Creek.

Horie, who was falling the tree and an experienced logger, failed to jump clear of the branch which fell from the tree. His partner had warned him of the danger of the dead branches which were entangled in the tree but Horie failed to take heed of the warning.

First aid was ministered and he was rushed to Passmore and Dr. Kamitakahara of Slocan City called. Under the direction of the doctor, the injured man was sent to the Kootenay Lake General Hospital at Nelson and attended by Dr. F.M. Auld. He was unconscious when brought in and died during the night.

The deceased had been employed by the Burns Lumber Co. for the past [illegible]

Letter To M. P.'s On Disenfranchisement

Five Churches Unite in Protest

TORONTO, Ont.—One of the strongest protests recorded against the disenfranchisement of Japanese Canadians was submitted by The National Inter-church Advisory Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Canadians.

A letter appealing for fair play was sent to every member of the House of Commons and in many instances a personal letter from a Christian minister acquainted with the member accompanied the form letter.

Representing the five largest Christian communions in Canada, the letter was signed by Rev. George Dorey, D.D., United Church of Canada; Canon W. W. Judd, Church of England Social Service; Father A. F. McQuellen, Roman Catholic Archdiocese in Toronto; Rev. C.H. Schutt, Baptist Convention in Montreal; and Rev. E. H. Johnson, Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Stating that "it was not like Canadians to kick a man when he is down", the letter denounced the unfairness of the proposed bill.

"It seems to us absolutely unfair to put upon the backs of these Canadian Japanese — particularly of the guiltless Canadian-born young people among them — the responsibility for the actions of the military clique in Tokyo...... They have been brought up and educated in Canada and their life and loyalty are here."

The letter charged that it was a "tragic contradiction" of the men overseas who are fighting to free conquered minorities and stated that the passing of the bill would threaten the security of every racial group in Canada.

"A high spokesman for the Government has promised these people 'British Justice'. To deprive them of the franchise for nothing they have done would be scarcely in accord with this promise."

Pasadena Promises Homes, Jobs to Japanese Americans

PASADENA, Calif.—One hundred and fifty letters, sent to the War Department recently by individuals and families in the Pasadena area, promise temporary homes, assistance in finding employment, and a spirit of genuine friendship when the government permits Japanese Americans to return to the west coast evacuated area, Mary T. MacNair of "Friends of the American Way" recently announced.

According to the statement issued by "Friends of the American Way", a recently organized group working for fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese descent, these 150 letters promise 50 jobs and 150 homes, temporary or permanent to Japanese Americans evacuated from the Pasadena area reported the Pacific Citizen.

"A small informal group, trying an interesting social experiment, sampled the sentiment in one important California community; 150 letters were the response," Mrs. MacNair said. "Goodwill, inarticulate and underground is rising to the surface. The plan was simple and should succeed in other communities."

One of the letters cited, from a west coast manufacturer, declared: "I should like to go on record as being willing and eager to employ from 20 to 25 former Japanese Pacific coast residents in my factory."

Internee Exchange Position With Japan Not Satisfactory Says Foreign Secretary Eden

LONDON, Eng. — Foreign Secretary Eden announced in the House of Commons on July 12 that a civilian prisoners exchange agreement between the British Government, the Dominions and India and the German Government whereby all British Commonwealth civilians detained in Germany or German-occupied territories, and all German civilians detained in the British Commonwealth and mandated territories or any territories occupied by British troops will be repatriated, according to an Associated Press report.

Asked if he could say something regarding similar negotiations with Japan, Mr. Eden replied "the position there is not so satisfactory."

Mr. Eden, who said the Swiss Government acted as the intermediary, added: "From this agreement are excluded on both sides, any person who does not wish to be repatriated, any person whose repatriation is considered dangerous to the security of the detaining power, and any person serving sentence in prison for breach of the common law."

The agreement is to be carried out, he said, by a series of exchanges. In each exchange the principal of numerical equality will be observed as far as possible.

Men Leave Roadcamps For Railway Jobs

PRINCETON, B.C. — Sixteen men from the Princeton Roadcamp No. 1 have submitted applications to accept employment on the C.P.R. and C.N.R. companies as railway section workers. Over forty men now working on the Hope-Princeton road project have also handed in their applications for similar type of work.

Both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. had asked for men recently to alleviate the acute labor shortage.

The steady movement to outside jobs was still continuing in the No. 1 camp and a number of the men are considering a move to the east which would leave only a few men remaining in the camp.

The No. 1 camp men, with a hurriedly picked baseball squad of nine, invaded the Princeton diamond and met the occidental all stars of Princeton for the first time and suffered defeat after seven innings of a hard fought baseball game.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our deep appreciation and sincere thanks to relatives, neighbors and the many friends for the expressions of sympathy, kindnesses and floral offerings during the recent loss of our beloved mother and husband and brohter-in-law. Special thanks go to Rev. K. Shimizu for the consoling words during our bereavement.

Mrs. S. Mizuguchi and Family
Kaslo, B. C.
H. Oda and Family
Rosebery, B. C.
A. Y. Oda and Family
Brothers and Sisters
Toronto, Ont.

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Motion for Third Amendment of Clause Ruled Out of Order by the Speaker

favored the extension of the franchise to Japanese at this time. Mr. Gillis replied that he objected to the extension of racial discrimination from British Columbia throughout the rest of Canada.

"I believe that any citizen of Canada should have a citizen's rights, and particularly so if he has been born in Canada," the Nova Scotia member declared.

"Is that official for the party or is that your personal opinion?" asked George Cruickshank (L—Fraser Valley.)

"That's official for the party," said Mr. Gillis.

His motion of a sub-amendment to have the clause (section ...) inoperative until after the next general election was ruled out of order.

LIBERAL MOTION

Arthur Roebuck (L—Toronto Trinity) said he knew little about the Japanese but a great deal about democracy. Removing voting rights, he felt, was racial discrimination.

"I am apprehensive and I am ready to oppose it with everything that is in me," he declared.

His motion that Canadian citizens be allowed to vote was ruled out, but was support from Hon. Burton Holmes (Gilley Paisley-North-Battleford) [illegible]

Hon. Nielsen said it was not justified. Rights of citizens were involved, she said, and the principle [illegible]

A. W. Neill (Ind.-Comox-Alberni) said the B.C. ban had been in effect before a majority of the Japanese came to Canada and was well known to them. He said he had received a protest from his church at the disenfranchisement of the Japanese and he in turn protested at the use of church funds for Japanese propaganda.

Victor Quelch (S. C.—Acadia) said he was fighting in the defence of definite principles.

"We are fighting for a peace based on justice and justice must be granted to minorities as well as to majorities," he urged.

He said each province should be allowed to apply such restrictions as it thought fit and B. C. legislation should not be applied throughout Canada.

George Fulford (L.-Leeds) was opposed to singling out any racial group and discriminating against them. He was in favor of positive measures to encourage good citizenship.

P.E. Wright (CCF-Melfort) moved a third amendment which would make the racial disqualification clause operative only after the next general election, but this was ruled out.

S. H. Knowles (CCF-Winnipeg North) declared, "What is at stake here today is not so much the rights of certain Japanese Canadians who have moved from British Columbia to other parts of Canada, as it is the basic concept of democracy and ... [illegible]

Vignette of Yosh Kawano, J. American

Sam Greene, the sports writer, tells this story of Yosh Kawano and the Chicago White Sox in the Detroit News

Before Pearl Harbor, Greene wrote, life had been lovely for Yosh Kawano. He was a Japanese American boy with a zest for baseball, plus a secret hope that was to be revealed later.

For several years, young Kawano had a job as clubhouse attendant for the Hollywood stars of the Pacific Coast League and each spring he had a chance to rub elbows with the White Sox, Cubs, Pirates and other big leaguers who trained in California. Said young Kawano, according to Greene:

"Everyone gave me a pat on the back."

After December, 1941, a change developed.

[illegible] pants."

Last week, while the White Sox were in Detroit, Manager Jimmy Dykes received a visit from Yosh Kawano. The clubhouse attendant was in the uniform of the United States Army. He sat in the lobby of Hotel Fort Shelby to chat with Dykes, Bing Miller, Mule Haas and others he had first met when the Sox did their spring training in Pasadena, California.

"I'm on furlough," explained Kawano, adding that he was stationed near Minneapolis and had come to Detroit to catch up with the Sox, for whom he had at one time been a bat boy. He watched the Chicago team take a doubleheader from the Tigers. Yosh Kawano who happy again, reported ... [illegible]